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BOROUGH OF MOSSLEY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

THE
ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND OF THE
Chief Public Health Inspector
For the Year 1963

B O R O U G H O F M O S S L E Y .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A N N U A L R E P O R T S

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and
of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR, 1963.



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B O R O U G H O F M O S S L E Y

1963

HEALTH, SEWAGE AND MARKET COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1963)

Chairman:

Alderman N. Brookes.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. E.M. Brookes.

Members:

Aldermen - J. Boardman, E. Bottomley,
 Mrs. E.E. Marland and
 N. Roberts.

Councillors - Miss H. Bentley, H. Bentley,
 C. Derwent, W. Goodge,
 P.G. Hayden, H. Hunt, J. Hyde,
 E. Keeley, G.W. Marsden,
 E. Price, W.L. Schofield,
 G. Sidebottom, P.B. Sidebottom,
 Mrs. E. Tarr, B. Taylor,
 J.S. Wadsworth, F. Westwood
 and T. Youngson.

Town Hall,
Mossley.

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF MOSSLEY.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the health of the Borough of Mossley for the year 1963.

The report contains comments on the vital statistics and statistical tables which have been standardised and placed together in the report. The infant mortality rate of 11.9 per 1,000 related live births compares with the provisional rate of 20.9 for England and Wales.

The year was a satisfactory one in respect to the incidence of infectious disease.

No new dwellings for accommodating families displaced by slum clearance operations were completed during the year. 17 houses were demolished as a result of formal action, and closing orders were made in respect of 16 unfit houses.

The conversion of pail and waste-water closets to water closets has continued at a satisfactory rate.

May I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support throughout the year, and to the staff of the Health Department for their assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALAN S. SIMPSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

as at 31st December, 1963.

Medical:

Alan S. Simpson, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Alun Davies, M.B., B.Ch.,
Acting Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Inspectors:

Norman H. Bowdler, M.I.Mun.E., M.I.H.E.,
M.A.P.H.I. (Part-time)

Frank Yates, A.R.S.H.

Pupil:

G. Nield.

GENERAL STATISTICS of the AREA.

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,661
Population -								
At Census, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,795
Estimated, mid-1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,800
Number of Inhabited Houses -								
At Census, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,588
Estimated, at end 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,623
General rate for 1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10/9d. in the £.
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£123,550.
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£980.

Social conditions of the area.

The district is principally industrial but there are several dairy farms in outlying parts. The chief industries are:- cotton doubling, wool combing, spinning and weaving, and light engineering. Part of a large dye works is situated in the area, also two stone quarries. None of the industries has been found to be injurious to the health of the inhabitants at large.

The district is situated in the south-east corner of Lancashire. Its lowest point is approximately 400 feet and the highest point over 1600 feet above sea level. The built-up area lies mainly between 450 and 725 feet above sea level. A large part of the area is moorland, and some of this is covered by reservoirs.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the principal vital statistics for 1963 with the comparable figures for 1962:-

	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1962.</u>
Estimated population	9,800	9,860
Comparability Factor (a) Births.	1.15	1.03
(b) Deaths.	1.08	1.09
Births (Total live and still).	168	189
Births - live.	168	186
- still	Nil	3
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population.	17.1	18.9
Birth rate as adjusted by factor.	19.7	19.4
Deaths.	140	131
Crude death rate per 1,000 population.	14.3	13.3
Death rate as adjusted by factor.	15.4	14.5
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year).	2	5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	11.9	26.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.	12.7	28.6
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	Nil	Nil
Male infantile mortality rate.	27.2	20.1
Female infantile mortality rate.	Nil	33.3
Perinatal mortality (<u>Stillbirth and first week deaths</u>) (Total live and stillbirths)	Nil	42.3
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	Nil	15.9
Maternal Mortality -		
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	Nil	Nil
Mortality rate per 1,000 total births.	Nil	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality -		
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age.	Nil	5
Mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	Nil	26.9

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 population.		
(a) Primary notification - respiratory.	0.10	0.40
- non-respiratory.	Nil	Nil
(b) Deaths - respiratory.	Nil	Nil
- non-respiratory.	Nil	Nil
Deaths from cancer all forms, including leukaemia.	19	17
Death rate per 1,000 population from cancer all forms, including leukaemia.	1.92	1.72

1963 - Births and Deaths

Births - Sex and Legitimacy.

<u>LIVE -</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	76	82	158
Illegitimate	1	9	10
<hr/>			
Total Live Births	77	91	168
<hr/>			
<u>STILL -</u>			
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<hr/>			
Total Still Births	-	-	-
<hr/>			
Deaths	65	75	140
<hr/>			

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES

(a) From Measles (all ages)	Nil
(b) From Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
(c) From Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis	Nil
(d) From Diphtheria (all ages)	Nil
(e) From Cancer (all ages)	19
(f) From Tuberculosis (all forms)	Nil

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

The principal vital statistics for the year 1963, along with some comparative statistics for previous years, are shown in the nine tables which are grouped together later in the report.

TABLE I - shows the birth-rate, death-rate, still birth-rate, maternal mortality rate and the infant mortality rate for 1963 along with the comparative rates for the five previous years, while in

TABLE II - the comparative rates back in 1931 are given.

The birth-rate of 17.1 per 1,000 population is lower than last year's rate (18.9).

The adjusted birth-rate of 19.7 for Mossley and the adjusted death-rate of 15.4 compare with rates for England and Wales as a whole of 18.2 and 12.2 respectively.

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

There was an infant mortality rate of 11.9 per 1,000 related live births compared with a provisional rate for England and Wales of 20.9. It will be realised that when numbers are small, considerable fluctuations take place from year to year, and the average rate over the past five years is 21.7.

TABLE III - shows that there were 140 deaths and it analyses them by cause and sex. Cancer was named on the death certificate in 13.6% of all deaths. There were no deaths due to Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE V - shows the new cases notified during the year. One new case was notified

TABLE VI - shows the annual incidence and death-rate for the past 20 years. The state of the Tuberculosis Register as at December 31st, 1963, was as follows:-

					<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory ..	..	..	..	..	25	14	39
Non-Respiratory ..	..	..	..	..	4	0	4
					—	—	—
					29	14	43
					==	==	==

Of the 39 cases of respiratory tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year, 38 were residing at home. Although some of them are in a highly infectious state, it has not always been possible for a separate bedroom to be allocated to the patient. The re-housing of families in which there is an infectious case of respiratory tuberculosis, particularly where a family include young children, should therefore be given a high degree of priority.

The housing circumstances of tuberculosis cases are shown in the table below:-

Type of house	Occupied when notified.	Occupied at 31st December, 1963
Very good (Corporation)	11	17
Very good (other)	2	2
Good	11	12
Fair	12	10
Poor	6	2
Bad	1	0
	43	43

CANCER.

The number of deaths attributable to cancer was 19, giving a death-rate of 1.92 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths for the last ten years are as follows:-

1954	17	1959	22
1955	19	1960	27
1956	35	1961	17
1957	18	1962	17
1958	22	1963	19

The death-rate from cancer (all forms) for England and Wales was 2.18 per 1,000 home population.

In TABLE VII the cancer deaths are analysed according to sex and the site at which the growth occurred, and this analysis is compared with that for the previous year.

The following table shows that cancer is in the main a disease of the middle-aged and elderly, although it may sometimes occur in younger people.

CANCER DEATHS, 1963

<u>AGE GROUPS.</u>	<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
15 - 25	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	1
45 - 55	-	1	1
55 - 65	4	3	7
65 - 75	5	2	7
75 and OVER	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	11	8	19
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the earlier advice is sought when any suspicious symptom appears, the better the chance of cure should the case prove to be one of cancer.

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of the 149 cases of infectious disease notified, 105 cases were of measles and 25 of infective hepatitis. The previous year's notifications totalled 101.

TABLE I

EXTRACT FROM

Mossley M.B.	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Still Births	
Estimated population mid-1963 9,800	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.
YEAR 1963	168	17.1	140	14.3	Nil	-
" 1962	186	18.9	131	13.3	3	15.9
" 1961	181	18.4	138	14.0	2	10.9
" 1960	176	17.6	146	14.6	5	27.6
" 1959	156	15.6	140	14.0	4	25
" 1958	161	16.0	141	14.0	5	30.1
Avge. 5 years 1958 - 1962	-	17.3	-	14.0	-	21.9

VITAL STATISTICS, 1963.

Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
		Total		Neo-natal	
No. of deaths registered.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	No. of deaths registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.	No. of deaths registered.	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Nil	Nil	2	11.9	-	Nil
Nil	Nil	5	26.9	5	26.9
Nil	Nil	4	22.1	2	11.0
Nil	Nil	5	28.4	5	28.4
Nil	Nil	3	19.2	3	19.2
Nil	Nil	7	43.5	6	37.3
-	Nil	-	28.0	-	24.6

TABLE II
Birth-Rate. Death-Rate and Infantile Mortality.
1931 - 1963

Year.	Popu- lation. Mid- year Esti- mates.	No. of Births.	Crude Birth Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Crude Death Rate.	No. of Infan- tile Deaths.	Infan- tile Mortal- ity Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Average 5 years.		
								Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infan- tile Mort- ality Rate.
1931	12,190	144	11.8	144	11.8	8	55			
1932	11,960	152	12.7	189	15.8	10	65			
1933	11,780	141	11.9	158	13.4	10	70			
1934	11,600	130	11.2	171	14.2	9	69			
1935	11,450	121	10.5	155	13.5	12	99	11.6	13.7	71
1936	11,290	130	11.5	155	13.7	10	76			
1937	11,030	172	15.5	178	16.1	8	46			
1938	10,900	140	12.8	170	15.5	10	71			
1939	*	113	10.5	151	14.2	6	53			
1940	10,050	139	13.8	202	20.1	8	58	12.8	15.9	61
1941	9,989	130	13.0	182	18.2	4	30			
1942	9,727	157	16.1	147	15.1	11	70			
1943	9,503	168	17.6	125	13.1	9	53			
1944	9,555	182	19.0	143	14.9	8	43			
1945	9,652	144	14.9	156	16.1	11	76	16.1	15.5	54
1946	10,250	199	19.4	142	13.8	8	40			
1947	10,430	235	22.5	148	14.1	9	38			
1948	10,430	200	19.1	122	11.6	8	40			
1949	10,520	170	16.2	138	13.1	11	65			
1950	10,530	152	14.4	149	14.2	5	33	18.3	13.4	43
1951	10,380	146	14.1	168	16.2	8	55			
1952	10,330	143	13.8	147	14.2	1	7			
1953	10,340	168	16.2	135	13.1	3	18			
1954	10,310	160	15.5	123	11.9	6	38			
1955	10,270	138	13.4	153	14.9	5	36	14.6	14.1	31
1956	10,200	154	15.1	157	15.4	6	39			
1957	10,100	168	16.6	141	14.0	3	18			
1958	10,050	161	16.0	141	14.0	7	43			
1959	10,000	156	15.6	140	14.0	3	19			
1960	9,970	176	17.6	146	14.6	5	28	16.2	14.4	29
1961	9,830	181	18.4	138	14.0	4	22			
1962	9,860	186	18.9	131	13.3	5	27			
1963	9,800	168	17.1	140	14.3	2	12			

* Population 1939 (a) for Birth Rate 10,710
(b) for Death Rate 10,600

TABLE III
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963.

No.	Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis (Other)	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm (Stomach)	4	1	5
11.	Malignant Neoplasm (Lung, Bronchus)	5	1	6
12.	Malignant Neoplasm (Breast)	-	1	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm (Uterus)	-	-	-
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	2	5	7
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	-	-	-
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	12	9	21
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	17	16	33
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	3	4
20.	Other Heart Disease	5	22	27
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	2	4	6
22.	Influenza	1	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	2	1	3
24.	Bronchitis	5	3	8
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.....	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	3	3	6
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	2	4	6
34.	All other accidents	1	-	1
35.	Suicide	1	-	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	-	1	1
TOTAL:		65	75	140

TABLE IV.

INFANT DEATHS.

CAUSE, SEX AND AGE GROUPS.

1 9 6 3

Cause of Death	Age at Death										Totals		
	Under 1 day		1 day and less than 7 days		1 week and less than 4 weeks.		4 weeks and less than 6 months.		6 months and less than 12 months.		Both Sexes		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Defined and ill-defined Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2

1963

TOTALS :

- 15 -

TABLE VI.

TUBERCULOSIS - INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES.ANNUALLY - 1944 - 1963

Incidence.				Deaths.		
Case Rate per 1,000 population.				Death Rate per 1,000 population.		
YEAR.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total.	Respiratory.	Non-Respiratory.	Total
1944	0.63	0.21	0.84	0.31	Nil	0.31
1945	0.83	0.62	1.45	0.21	0.21	0.42
1946	0.88	0.20	1.08	0.29	0.10	0.39
1947	0.48	0.10	0.58	0.38	0.10	0.48
1948	0.56	1.04	1.60	0.38	0.28	0.66
1949	0.67	0.19	0.86	0.10	0.10	0.20
1950	1.04	0.29	1.33	0.28	0.10	0.38
1951	1.35	0.19	1.54	0.29	Nil	0.29
1952	0.58	0.49	1.07	0.39	0.10	0.49
1953	0.77	0.19	0.96	Nil	Nil	Nil
1954	0.68	0.29	0.97	0.10	0.10	0.20
1955	1.36	0.20	1.56	0.10	Nil	0.10
1956	0.20	0.20	0.40	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957	0.50	Nil	0.50	0.20	Nil	0.20
1958	1.39	0.10	1.49	Nil	Nil	Nil
1959	1.30	0.20	1.50	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.20	Nil	0.20
1961	0.30	Nil	0.30	Nil	Nil	Nil
1962	0.40	Nil	0.40	Nil	Nil	Nil
1963	0.10	Nil	0.10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Average for 20 years.	0.72	0.23	0.95	0.17	0.06	0.23
Average for first 5 year period 1944-48	0.68	0.43	1.11	0.31	0.14	0.45
Average for last 5 year period 1959-63	0.48	0.08	0.56	0.04	Nil	0.04

TABLE VII.

CANCER DEATHS.

ACCORDING TO SITE AND SEX.

1962 and 1963

List No.	SITES	<u>Number of Registered Deaths.</u>			
		<u>1963</u>		<u>1962</u>	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
10	STOMACH	4	1	2	-
11	LUNGS AND BRONCHUS	5	1	-	1
12	BREAST	-	1	-	3
13	UTERUS	-	-	2	2
14	OTHER MALIGNANT AND LYMPHATIC NEOPLASMS	2	5	3	6
15	LEUKAEMIA, ALEUKAEMIA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		11	8	5	12

TABLE VIII.

INFECTIOUSNOTIFICATIONS AND AGEAGE PERIODS -

DISEASES	Total Cases at all ages	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	11	1	2	4	-	2	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	105	3	21	13	17	22	28	1
<u>Acute Poliomyelitis:-</u>								
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Acute Encephalitis:-</u>								
Infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Infl.)	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis:-</u>								
Respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menings and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	25	-	-	-	1	-	8	6
TOTALS	149	4	23	17	19	24	40	8

DISEASES.

GROUP ANALYSIS.

YEARS.

[illegible]

TABLE IX.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS 1944 - 1963

YEAR	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Enteric Fever	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Acute Primary Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis	Acute Encephalitis	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Infective Hepatitis	TOTALS
1944	-	23	2	5	8	10	-	-	6	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
1945	-	4	-	5	68	11	-	-	8	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
1946	-	10	1	-	44	30	-	-	9	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
1947	-	4	5	6	173	22	-	-	5	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	219
1948	-	1	1	15	122	38	-	-	6	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
1949	-	2	-	42	52	47	-	-	7	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	160
1950	-	-	3	49	112	110	-	-	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289
1951	-	-	-	12	177	60	-	-	14	2	14	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	280
1952	-	1	4	17	52	3	-	-	6	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	92
1953	-	-	3	16	223	54	1	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309
1954	-	-	4	2	11	81	-	-	7	3	22	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	193
1955	-	-	2	4	235	2	-	-	13	2	10	-	2	-	-	26	-	-	297
1956	-	-	3	10	9	26	-	-	2	2	6	-	1	1	-	19	-	-	79
1957	-	-	-	8	150	13	-	-	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	209
1958	-	-	1	13	13	17	-	-	11	1	12	-	-	-	-	24	1	-	93
1959	-	-	4	40	217	3	-	-	13	2	13	-	-	2	-	8	5	-	307
1960	-	-	2	28	114	4	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	119	-	-	273
1961	-	-	-	6	162	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173
1962	-	-	1	7	50	3	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	101
1963	-	-	-	2	105	11	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	149

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

I. Services provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

(a) General Hospital.

The Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital, Lake section and Infirmary section, is controlled and administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board acting through the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee.

The hospital admits medical and surgical cases. There is an out-patients' department at the Infirmary section and the Lake section provides maternity beds.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

The area served by the Monsall and Westhulme (Oldham) hospitals. The Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury, would take any case of smallpox.

(c) Tuberculosis Services.

The Chest Clinic, Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, is administered by the Regional Hospital Board. The times for attendance at the Clinic are as follows:-

Tuesdays	1.30 p.m.
Wednesdays and Fridays	9.30 a.m.
Fridays (Children only)	2.00 p.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.	6.00 p.m. (for workers only)

II. Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

Mossley is one of the five constituent districts of Health Division No.17 of the Lancashire County Council, who are the Local Health Authority for the area and provide the following services:-

1. Maternity and Child Welfare.
2. School Medical Services.
3. Midwifery.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Home Nursing.
6. Vaccination and immunisation.
7. Ambulance Services.
8. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care.
9. Domestic Help.
10. Mental Health.
11. Health Education and Propaganda.
12. Care of the Aged.

The above services are administered through the Divisional Health Committee.

The Medical Officer locally responsible for the above Divisional Health Service is:-

Dr. Alan S. Simpson,
Divisional Medical Officer,
Divisional Health Offices,
St. Michael's Square,
Ashton-under-Lyne.

(a) CLINICS IN THE AREA.

There are two clinics in the area, viz.:-

(1) Mossley Combined Clinic, Market Place (Tel: No.2380).

The following Clinics are held:-

(a) For School-Children.

- (1) Minor Ailments Clinic - each week day from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. (doctor in attendance each Wednesday).
- (2) Dental Clinic - each Tuesday (Mossley children).
each Wednesday (Lees children).
- (3) Ophthalmic Clinic - twice monthly (first and third Fridays, mornings only).
- (4) Immunisation and Vaccination Clinic - monthly (first Tuesday).
- (5) Immunisation (poliomyelitis) Clinic - monthly (second Tuesday).
- (6) Ultra Violet Ray Clinic- each Monday and Thursday (mornings only).

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

- (1) Child Welfare - each Wednesday afternoon.
- (2) Ante-natal - second Tuesday in month, afternoons only.
- (3) Midwife - each Tuesday afternoon.

(2) 40, Manchester Road, Mossley.

A child welfare Clinic is held here each Thursday afternoon.

(b) MIDWIVES.

There are two Lancashire County Council midwives practising in Mossley, but neither is resident in the district:-

Miss M. Allen, of Heyrod.
Mrs. M. Grainger, of Oldham.

(c) HEALTH VISITORS.

Two whole-time County Nurses are employed in the district, viz.:-

Mrs. M. Carter.
Mrs. L. Johnson.

(d) NURSING IN THE HOME.

There are two district nurses employed for the visiting of the sick, viz.:-

Mrs. L. Fox, 46 Waterton Lane, Mossley. (Tel: No. Mossley 2403).
Mrs. Dennis, 9 Waterton Avenue, Mossley.

(e) AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The service is administered from the Lord Street garage, Ashton-under-Lyne. The Mossley depot at Manchester Road houses one ambulance and one car, and is in use on weekdays between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. and on Saturday mornings. At other times the service is maintained from Ashton-under-Lyne.

ANNUAL REPORT.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1963.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1963.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Ten new houses and two existing houses have been connected to the public sewers during the year. All drain connections are examined prior to filling in, and connections to the public sewers are made by the Corporation, or by contractors under the supervision of the Corporation.

121 houses situated mainly in outlying parts of the Borough are not connected with the public sewers.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFESTATION ETC.

Disinfection has been carried out after one case of scarlet fever, nursed at home. Rooms occupied by persons suffering from tuberculosis are disinfected in cases where the patients are admitted to sanatoria and in cases which terminate fatally.

Disinfection of bedding etc., is carried out at the Corporation Depot, Scout.

Householders residing in the district have for many years been supplied with carbolic disinfectant fluid for domestic use free of charge. The disinfectant store at the Town Hall is open on Thursday afternoons. It is proposed to discontinue this service at the 1st April, 1964.

Six privately-owned houses have been disinfested after complaints of vermin. The method employed is to spray the houses thoroughly with "Vermicine" and to follow this by sealing up and fumigating with D.D.T. Smoke Generators.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1961.

No pet shops have been in operation during the year.

SALVAGE.

Waste paper is graded, baled and sold to Thames Board Mills. The following table shows the weight and value of the materials sold, with comparable totals for the previous year. It should be borne in mind that that no waste paper was sold during the first three months of 1963 following the destruction of the baling shed by fire.

<u>MATERIALS.</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper, 1963	88	8	0	696	7	9
Waste Paper, 1962	129	10	3	1032	17	11

No collection of kitchen waste is made by the Council. Seven licences are at present in issue for sterilising plants used by private collectors of kitchen waste.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

One part-time rodent operative is employed. Two treatments of the district sewers were carried out as in previous years.

No formal proceedings were taken under this Act.

NUISANCES.

130 informal notices and 49 statutory notices have been served and 127 nuisances have been abated. No legal proceedings were taken.

OFFENSIVE TRADES etc.

There are no offensive trades established in the district.

The trade of "vell-dressing" is carried on at a factory in the Borough. An offensive atmospheric smell is produced during the process of drying the vells (calf-stomachs). The premises are inspected monthly.

The registration of Old Metal Dealers is in force under the Old Metal Dealers (No.4) Order, 1953, made by the Home Office under the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Of eight dealers registered, only one is still in business.

STORM DAMAGE.

Severe gales were experienced in the district in the early hours of New Year's Day, 1963, and damage was caused to no less than 170 privately-owned houses. Almost all the damaged houses were so situated as to be exposed to the Easterly gales. Many windows were blown in, chimney stacks and television aerials were blown down, eaves gutters were stripped from their supports, and slates were stripped from both the windward and the leeward sides of roofs. In one case a length of wood gutter fell from a house and pierced the roof of another house, fortunately without harming the occupants. Several houses had to be evacuated until temporary repairs could be effected. In the following months, repair works were completed by the majority of the owners involved, many of whom would no doubt be insured against such damage.

FOOD PREMISES.

The following food premises are established in the district:-

General Grocers and provision dealers	42
Greengrocers, fruiterers and fishmongers	10
Butchers and tripe shops	16
Bakers and confectioners	15
Fish Fryers	8
Sweet Shops	8
Snack Bars, Canteens, Cafes	14
Off Licences	4
Clubs and Licensed premises	31
Preserved Foods	3
	<hr/>
	151
	<hr/>

39 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

Byelaws for the handling etc. of food were adopted by the Council in 1950.

The following foodstuffs were inspected, condemned and disposed of by burying at the Corporation tip:-

Tinned Meat 131 lbs. Tinned fruit and vegetables 17 lbs.
Beef steak and offal 28 lbs. Imported cauliflower 23 casks.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are seven dairy farms in the district. The registration of producers of milk is now the responsibility of the County Council.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.

Two premises where rag flock is used are registered. There are no premises used for the manufacture and storage of rag flock.

FOOD POISONING.

No cases of food poisoning occurred during the year.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.

The issuing of movement licences and inspections arising out of the movements of animals under licence are dealt with by the Police who, when necessary, call in on behalf of the Council a qualified veterinary surgeon for examinations of contacts of notifiable diseases of animals.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Number of applications for removal made under Section 47. | None. |
| (b) Number of Orders made. | None. |

WATER SUPPLY.

There is a sufficient and satisfactory supply of water in the Borough. The supplying Authority is the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee, of which the Borough is one of the constituent authorities. The water is upland surface water, filtered and subjected to chlorination as required, and augmented by artesian wells.

Bacteriological examinations of water going into supply were made by the supplying authority; these samples were all reported to be excellent.

Water is supplied from public water mains direct to 3,585 dwelling-houses with a population of 9,746 (estimated).

The water mains were extended to supply ten new houses. There still remain 38 houses, with an estimated population of 104 which are not supplied from the public mains. During the year 12 samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken from the private supplies; of these nine were satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS.

Five slaughtermen are licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Acts.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

One private slaughterhouse is licensed and 359 visits were made for the purpose of meat inspection.

CARCASES INSPECTED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected	3658	1400	8	17512	2416
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
(1) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	8
(2) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	990	560	-	5	437
(3) Percentage affected	27.06	40.0	-	0.03	14.2
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
(1) Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	18	15	-	-	32
(3) Percentage affected	0.49	1.07	-	-	1.3

Cysticercosis.

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	14	3	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There are 3743 moveable ashbins and six dry ash pits in use within the Borough. In the greater part of the district bins are emptied each week and the contents removed to the Corporation tip at Little Mill. Refuse is also removed from a part of the Added Micklehurst area, the premises served being those whose owners have agreed to meet the cost of collection. The remaining premises are in isolated situations where local disposal is practicable. Two Karrier Bantams are employed and approximately 1800 motor loads of household refuse are dealt with each year, equivalent to about 50 tons per week. A charge is made for the use of the tip by local builders, etc.

Under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council have undertaken from the 20th February, 1951, to provide bins for household refuse at an annual charge which is now fixed at 7/6d. each. The number of bins provided under this arrangement is now 1553.

The present tip is practically full and the Town Council has purchased land at Midge Hill where a new tipping site will be established during 1964.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

There are 3639 fresh water closets, 6 waste water closets and 302 pail closets. The number of houses on the water carriage system is 3250. There is a weekly collection from the pail closets, and the contents are removed to the Corporation Depot, and discharged into the main sewer which passes through the Depot.

The number of fresh water closets has increased by 179.

A scheme for the compulsory conversion of pail and waste water closets under the provisions of Section 47 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was adopted in November, 1956. 173 water closets have been provided in replacement of 153 pail closets and three waste water closets during the year. The total number of water closets provided to date under this scheme is 1067.

In cases where closet accommodation was shared between two or more houses, additional closets have been installed so that each house has its own W.C. It has been found necessary in many cases to reconstruct the drainage and in some cases the water supply has also been relaid.

A scheme adopted in July, 1945, whereby a contribution of £8 is made under Section 47 (4) of the 1936 Act to an owner who voluntarily substitutes a water closet for a pail or waste water closet, has resulted in two conversions during the year. The total number of water closets provided under this scheme is now 831.

FACTORIES ACTS ADMINISTRATION.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 are given in the following tables:-

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	No. on Register.	Inspections.	No. of	
			Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
Factories without mech. power.	9	12	-	-
Factories with mech. power	59	72	-	-
Other premises under the Act.	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	68	84	-	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	No. of Cases		Number of Prosecutions Instituted.
			Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.	
Sanitary Conveniences. (a) Insufficient.	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1	1	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	1	-	2	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

There is one outworker in one of the classes of work specified, viz. making wearing apparel.

HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

(1) Number of new houses erected during the year:-

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Flats.</u>
(a) By the Local Authority.	1	0
(b) By other Local Authorities.	0	0
(c) By other bodies or persons.	9	0
(2) Total No. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year.	685	

(3) Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-

	<u>Houses.</u>
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	265
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose.	392
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	142
(2) Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which -	
(a) Demolition Orders have been made at any time.	Nil
(b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made.	100 (approx.)

(4) Houses Demolished.

In Clearance Areas:	<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	<u>Displaced during year.</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families.</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation.	-	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas:

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957.	17	6	4
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts.	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders.	-	-	-

(5) Unfit Houses Closed:-

	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>Displaced during year.</u>	
		<u>Persons.</u>	<u>Families.</u>
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	16	38	13
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-	-

(6) Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:-

	By Owner	By Local Authority.
(1) After informal action by Local Authority.	74	-
(2) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	40	3
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	-	-

(7) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):-

	Number of Houses.	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
	(1)	(2)

Position at end of year:

(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil	-
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	-

(8) Purchase of Houses by Agreement:-

	Number of Houses.	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
	(1)	(2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year.	Nil	-

(9) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 -
Improvement grants, etc.:-

No. of dwelling houses or other buildings
affected in Schemes of -

Private bodies or
individuals.

Local Authority.

Action during year:-

(i) Submitted by private individuals to local authority.	6	-
(ii) Approved by local authority.	6	-
(iii) Submitted by local authority to Ministry.	-	-
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry.	-	-
(v) Work completed.	3	-
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above.	1	-
(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts.	None	

(10) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 -
Standard Grants:-

No. of dwellings
or other buildings
affected.

Action during year:

(i) Submitted to local authority.	70
(ii) Approved by local authority.	70
(iii) Work completed.	37
(iv) Remarks.	An increased number of applications received.

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- (11) (i) Majority of houses of stone construction, terraced and structurally sound; accommodation comprises living-room, kitchen and two bedrooms with inadequate yard space. Age from 80 to 120 years. Common defects are inadequate ventilation and lighting and rising dampness.
- (ii) Approximate number of:-
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Back-to-back houses. | 25 |
| (b) Back-to-earth houses. | 6 |
| (c) Other houses without through ventilation. | Nil |
- (12) Moveable dwellings and camping sites (other than H.M. Forces) -
- (i) No. of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1963. -
- (ii) No. of licences in force at end of 1963 issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of -
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) Sites | Nil |
| (b) Individual moveable dwellings. | Nil |
- (iii) Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season 1963 Nil
- (iv) No. of caravans permanently occupied. 20
- (v) Any action under Part IV. of Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act., 1951. No
- (vi) No. of site licences issued under Caravan Sites and control of Development Act, 1960, and in operation at end of year. 1
- (vii) No. of caravans concerned in (vi) above. 20
- (viii) Has Council adopted Model Standards issued by Ministry of Housing and Local Government for sites in respect of -
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Permanent residential caravan sites? | Yes |
| (ii) Holiday caravan sites? | No |

(12) Moveable dwellings etc. (cont.).

(ix) Any other special action taken by local authority
with regard to tents, vans, sheds, etc. No

(13) Common Lodging-Houses. No. on register. Nil

(14) Underground Sleeping Rooms. No. Nil

(15) Canal Boats. No. inspected. Nil

(16) Sufficiency of supply of houses.

(i) There are approximately 120 applicants for houses and flats,
with the chief demand for two- and three-person dwellings.

(ii) Particulars of housing schemes -

- (a) In hand at end of year: Erection of 72 dwellings in
Upper Mossley for slum
clearance.
- (b) Contemplated: Tender provisionally
accepted for a block of
28 flats for aged persons, at
Dean Street.

(iii) There have been no important changes in population during the
period under review and none is anticipated in the future.

(iv) The only sites available are difficult to develop because of
sloping ground. Several applications for permission to
develop land in the "green belt" have been disapproved by the
planning authority.

(17) Overcrowding.

(i) General observations: One case of over-crowding
remained at the end of the
year.

(ii) Houses in multiple occupation: A careful watch has been
kept on houses known to be
occupied by immigrants.

(18) Fitness of Houses:

- (i) No difficulties have been found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts.
- (ii) There are no houses which have not an adequate internal water supply, but 39 houses draw water from springs.
- (iii) The number of houses which have no separate closet accommodation is approximately 160.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are 22 factory chimneys in the district, and 20 observations have been taken. One new oil-fired boiler has been installed during the year.

The Council have decided to create a number of smoke control areas taking in practically the whole of the district. It is hoped to carry out this programme within the next five years.

The Council's first smoke control order, covering an area of approximately 54 acres in Micklehurst, came into effect in 1962. The area comprised 541 buildings. The order provided for the lighting of fires by means of paper and sticks in houses not provided with town's gas.

The Council are members of the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council and of the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for the investigation of atmospheric pollution. One lead peroxide instrument is in operation at Lower Hey Farm. The results obtained are as follows:-

INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Estimation of SULPHUR DIOXIDE.

expressed as mgms. SO_3 /day/100 sq. cm. Batch A. PbO_2

SITE	MEAN RESULTS					
	WINTER		SUMMER		YEAR	
	1961/62	1962/63	1962	1963	1962	1963
LOWER HEY FARM	1.96	1.78	*1.42	*1.34	1.78	1.60

* This figure covers three months' results only.

RENT ACT, 1957.

No applications in respect of certificates of disrepair were received during the year.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

No new dwellings were completed during the year but the erection of 72 dwellings at Waterton Lane was commenced in December.

SEWAGE WORKS.

The Council's sewage works are situated at Weir Mill and Black Rock at the lowest point in the area. The works were reconstructed in 1956 and additional work in connection with the disposal of storm water was carried out in 1961. The works are designed to give full treatment to 3 times the dry weather flow of 500,000 gallons per day. Flow in excess of 3 times dry weather flow and up to 6 times dry weather flow is passed to storm water tanks. Flow in excess of 6 times dry weather flow is taken out after screening and discharged direct to the river.

Treatment at the works commences with a hand-raked screen, followed by detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. The final effluent is discharged into the River Tame or taken up by the Central Electricity Generating Board for cooling purposes. Sludge is pumped to digestion tanks and lagoons are provided for drying the surplus sludge. The dried sludge is used mainly for covering purposes on the Council's tip.

A flow recorder and a rain gauge are in operation. The average daily flow throughout the year was 833,000 gallons. The total rainfall was 37.04 inches.

Several samples of crude sewage and final effluent have been taken for analysis. A sample of final effluent taken in April gave a figure for suspended solids of 30 parts per million and a figure for biochemical oxygen demand of 45 parts against the Royal Commission Standards of 30 and 20 respectively. Samples of trade effluent discharged to the public sewers have also been analysed.

An application was received for permission to discharge into the public sewers the effluent from an existing fruit and vegetable preserving works, at present discharged untreated into the River Tame. The application was approved, and the construction of a balancing tank by the firm concerned was in progress at the end of the year.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND EXPLOSIVES.

19 licences have been granted for the storage of petroleum spirit.
Three licences have been granted for the storage of petroleum mixture.
12 premises are registered for the storage and sale of mixed explosives
(fireworks).

No breaches of the regulations have been found.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

N.H. BOWDLER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

